

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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REFERENCES

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
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(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

1. After the national committees (Rady Narodowe) and their executive organs (Prezydium Rady Narodowej) had been set up as the new city authorities, the responsibility for local education was transferred to them. There are three national committees in each regional town; the Voivodship National Committee (Wojewodzka Rada Narodowa), the County National Committee (Powiatowa Rada Narodowa), and the City National Committee (Miejska Rada Narodowa). Each committee has its own executive council, which includes departments for education and culture (wydział oświaty).
2. Elementary schools are administered by their respective local and district councils; secondary and trade schools are the responsibility of the regional councils. Trade schools of an industrial nature are controlled by a special network known as the Central Administration of Trade Education (Centralny Urząd Skolnictwa Zawodowego-C.U.S.Z.). All schools, except trade schools attached to large factories, are under the Ministry of Education and Culture. Universities are controlled directly by the ministry.
3. Education is free and compulsory up to the age of 14. Town schools have seven grades, while village schools usually have four. Villages not more than three kilometers apart are sometimes grouped together for establishing a central school (Szkoły Zbiorowe) with the full seven grades.
4. Pupils leaving elementary schools may transfer to secondary schools. In towns these are attached to the elementary school and comprise grades 8 to 11, on the Soviet pattern. Children are accepted for secondary education after passing a psychotechnical test, but no entrance examinations are required. There is a strong trend to direct those who finish elementary schools to trade schools.
5. Preference for admission to secondary schools is given to children of workers, but children of other social origins do not encounter great difficulties in being admitted.

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6. Students are graduated from secondary schools at the age of 18. Those with outstanding records are accepted for the universities and other institutions of higher learning without entrance examinations. While admission to secondary schools is fairly liberal, severe restrictions exist for acceptance to universities, and the social background of the candidate is a decisive factor.¹
 7. There are evening schools, both elementary and secondary type, for workers.
 8. The number of students attending institutions of higher learning has increased fourfold since the war. 25X1
 9. The syllabus is at present fluid and subject to continuous changes. Polish history, in the past a central subject, is now treated only as part of world history. New text books have been published to present historical facts in the entirely different light required by the new ideology.
 10. Teachers are grouped together in sections, such as physics, mathematics, and history, to foster cooperation and to further study. Once or twice a year each section takes part in short refresher courses, which consist only of political indoctrination. Teachers must also attend political meetings and lectures.
 11. Each teacher must prepare one annual, one bi-annual, and three monthly schedules based on the basic government syllabus. Each lesson must be written out in advance, and teachers may not enter classes without them.
 12. The Teachers' Seminary at 32 Ulica Koscielna, Swidnica (Schweidnitz), in the Wroclaw (Breslau) district, has 350 students, mostly from the neighboring villages; all its students hold grants. Even children of families owning up to nine hectares of land receive these grants of 160 zloty per month to cover living expenses. Grants may be withdrawn from students who fail to show sufficient interest.
 13. A new polytechnic institute is being built at Wroclaw.
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1. [REDACTED] Comment. It is almost obligatory for a student to be a member of the ZMP (Union of Polish Youth) in order to be admitted to a university.

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